THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1839.

Mr. Allen's Cattle Sale.

We were providentially prevented from attending Mr. Allen's sale of Improved Stock at Black Rock on the 10th inst. We learn, however, from a friend at Buffalo, that a violent gale on the Lake for two days previous to the day of sale, prevented the attendance of the Western gentlemen expected, and that the full bred Durhams and Blood Horses were not offered. About 25 head of grade animals and Devons, were sold at good prices—the Devons mostly to Otsego county, where they are highly appreciated. In two days after the sale so many gentlemen had arrived, that the Durhams and Blood Horses had been mostly disposed of at good prices at private sale; and the probability is, that ere this, the whole, or almost the whole of this choice stock has been disposed of, and taken to the West, to the great injury, as we think, of the Farmers of Western New York. We hope Mr. A. will furnish us a full account of the sale.

CLOVER SEED.

Clover seed is a valuable crop, and will probably continue to command good prices, as the practice of alternating wheat and clover is increasing, and renders the use of large quantities of seed annually necessary. Of all the labors of the farmer, there is none more dirty and perhaps unwholesome, than getting out clover seed, particularly in the old methods of threshing it out by the flail, or by horses. To get out the seed in this way, it was necessary to have the chaff rotted by lying in the field, and when submitted to the flail or trampling, was almost wholly converted into fine dust, black as smut, and producing a deleterious effect on the lungs. Improved methods have been adopted of getting out the seed; but still, from the fact that seed got out by the flail or by the feet of horses is better than any other, considerable quantities are furnished in that way.

One of the earliest improvements was a machine somewhat resembling a smut machine, made of sheet iron roughened by being punched full of holes, through which the chaff containing the seeds, after being separated from the stems, was made to pass. The rapid revolution of these cylinders reduced the chaff to dust, and if the machine was well made, and properly attended to and adjusted, the seed was delivered uninjured, but too frequently the seed from inattention was injured so seriously as to destroy the value of a considerable proportion of it.

Mills with stones as for ordinary grinding are now generally used for separating the seeds, in those parts of the country where it is produced most extensively, particularly in the state of Pennsylvania. Where stones are used, the opening in the runner is large to admit the chaff, and the surfaces, instead of being grooved as in those used for grain, are made perfectly smooth and the faces even. They must not come too close, as the seed would be destroyed if that should be the case; and it not unfrequently happens that clover seed cleaned in this way is found to be more or less injured.

Within a year or two, the common threshing machine has been extensively used for cleaning clover seed. The chaff is first beat off from the stems, as for the cylinder or the stone, and then passed through the machine. As fast as it passes the machine, it is run through fanning mills, which separates the dust from the seed and the remaining chaff, and this is again and again returned to the machine until the seeds are separated and delivered by the fanning mill. In this way, we understand, from eight to twelve bushels may be cleaned in a day; and the job, though necessarily a dirty and disagreeable one, is but a short one. Judging from what we have seen of it, this work is not much worse than threshing smutty barley, and the clover seed so produced is of a good quality so far as injury from getting out is concerned. We think, where mills for cleaning are not convenient, the threshing machine will be a very good substitute.

Notices of new Publications.

"THE CERES," is the title of a new agricultural journal, published at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and intended for circulation among the German population of that and other states. We are much pleased to announce such a journal, since the German population of our country are remarkable not only for their order and sobriety, but for the pertinacity with which they adhere to the usages and modes of farming, practiced by their fathers; a regard for which has left them behind the agricultural improvement of the times. Published in their native tongue, conducted with spirit and ability, as we trust it will be, we think this journal will render the agriculture of our country an essential service by stimulating or creating among our German citizens, a spirit of emulation and enquiry. We welcome its appearence and wish it every success. Samuel Miller of Lebanon, is the publisher.

'*The cry is still they come.*'—We have received from Lexington, Kentucky, the specimen number of a new agricultural paper, called "THE COCOON AND WESTERN RURAL REFORMER." As its title indicates, the culture of silk will be a prominent object with the paper, and as that appears to have become, next to raising 'short horns,' the principal business of the west, we doubt not it will effect much good.

MILK FOR CITIES.

The manner in which large cities such as London or Paris, are supplied with the essential article of milk, furnishes one of the best illustrations of the effects resulting from a combined and well arranged system of labor. The cow keeper and feeder, the people that do the milking and those who distribute it, all have their various duties allotted them, and all the several parts move harmoniously together. The 'Lactaries' (as these milk establishments are called,) for the supply of London are principally in the vicinity of Islington, and are an object of great curiosity to those who take an interest in such matters. Mr. Saycocks' establishment is one of the best. It occupies about 16 acres including the building for stalls, granaries, stack yards &c. There are 9 cow-houses, each about 140 feet in length, and containing 600 cows. In the stalls, the cows which are of the best kinds, are placed, and only turned out for a few hours daily; and though thus confined, no inconveniences, except a little lameness, is experienced by them. On an average, 600 cows afford during the year about 1200 gallons of milk, and it is taken as fast as delivered from the cows, morning and evening, by the venders for distribution. Forty horses are constantly employed about the establishment, and 400 pigs are annually fatted on the refuse of the premises. The average worth of each cow is not less than 75 dollars. One of the most singular facts connected with this mode of cow keeping is, that the process of fattening goes on at the same time with the milking, and when they become dry, they are usually fit for sale in the Smithfield beef market. Their food is composed of brewers grain, mangel wurtzel, ruta baga, and hay; the turnips for fattening. It is proved by experience, both in London and at New-York, that brewers or distillers grains alone, are poor feed for milch cows, producing milk of an inferior quality, and requiring hay and roots to prevent serious detriment to the health of the animal.

SWINE—MAKING PORK.

In a very large part of the United States, next to the cultivation of grain, the profits of the farmer are more dependent on his pork than any other single item; and within a few years past the sales of that article, it is believed, have equalled in amount that of any other farm product, wheat excepted. It is becoming, therefore, an object of interest to the country, that the best breeds of swine should be selected and disseminated; and the most improved methods of fattening be adopted, as the saving of a single dollar on each porker in rearing or fattening, (and experience proves it possible to save many,) would be the saving of millions annually. To these two points, the best breeds and the best mode of fattening, the attention of farmers should be directed.

Fortunately, so far as regards the best breeds of swine, the farmer in the United States has the means of procuring those animals that the common voice of farmers in this country and abroad, have pronounced the best for making pork, and which unite the desired qualities of size, ease of fattening, and fineness of quality. These are the Chinese and the Berkshire; but though the first are superior to all others for quietness, fineness of flesh, and rapidity of fattening, they are alone, too small for profitable feeding, and it has been found advisable to cross them with some of the most approved common or imported varieties, in order to give the requisite weight. At the head of these varieties, whether for crossing or for feeding, stand the Berkshire, a breed which, if it is of comparatively recent introduction, has, by its valuable qualities, proved itself worthy of a more rapid dissemination than any other breed has ever received in this country. That the Berkshire pig is in equal favor abroad where he is best known, is evident from the following extract which we make from that standard work, British Husbandry, and which will also exhibit the principal characteristics of the animal.

"The Berkshire hog is of a reddish brown color with black spots; the head well placed, with large ears, generally standing forward, though sometimes hanging over the eyes. He is short legged, small boned, and of a rough curly coat, wearing the appearance of both skin and flesh being of a coarse quality. Nothing, however, can be finer than the bacon, (or pork,) and the animals attain to a very large size, having not uncommonly reached the weight of more than 100 stone; but from 40 to 50, when completely fattened, is the general average. The breed has, indeed, obtained such general approbation from the best judges, that those who wish to improve their stock of swine are very generally desirous of obtaining a cross with that race; and they are consequently dispersed over the most distant parts of the country. Some of the best of these crosses are found in Staffordshire, from the progeny of an animal well known to pig breeders as the 'Tamworth Boar.' The native breed is also usually crossed at intervals, either with the pure Chinese or the Tonquin race, and this process is found necessary to prevent deterioration."

To the Berkshire, or to the China crosses, the farmer may therefore look with confidence for the best breeds of swine now in existence; and he who persists in feeding the old fashioned animals, when better are within his reach, must find a wide difference between his profits and those of his neighbor, who avails himself of the best animals the country can produce. Hogs weighing eight or ten cwt. have occasionally been produced in this country; and the average weight of our best fatted hogs is much below 400 pounds.

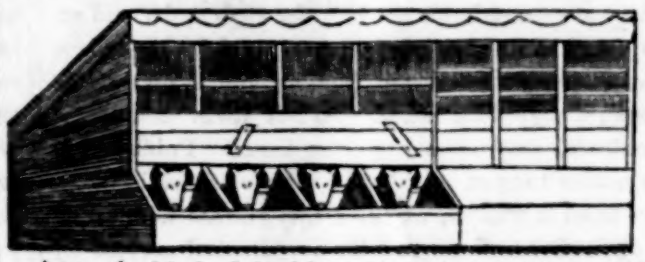
The profits of making pork will depend much on the breed of the animal fed; much on the food used for fattening; and much on the manner in which the process of feeding is conducted. There can be no doubt that some farmers have such inferior pigs, and feed in

such a careless and wasteful manner, that they actually lose instead of gaining by attempting to make pork. Almost any hog, and in almost any condition or place, will *improve*, and give him enough to eat, but to profitably *fatten*, not only must the food be of the right kind and given in a proper manner; but every necessary attention should be paid to the comfort, cleanliness and health of the animal. The time requisite for fattening is of course dependent on circumstances, such as the condition of the pig when put up, the food used, age, &c. From eight to twelve weeks may be said to be the shortest time in which hogs can be properly fattened with good care; and under ordinary modes of feeding, they may require a still longer term to be made of good quality; that is, to have the pork firm and the animal well filled with lard. Hogs, when put up for fattening, if well, increase the fastest in weight, and also consume the most food, during the first weeks of their feeding. The rapidity of fattening, and the food eaten, both gradually decrease, but the first lessens most quickly, and after the hog has reached a certain point, his gain will not pay for his feed. When the animal approaches this point, he should be killed. A pig put up to be fattened and regularly weighed, gave the following results, which are conclusive on this point, and they agree in the main with the experience of every farmer.

Oct. 10,	.... Weight of pig,	....	36 st.	7 lbs.		
" 24,	..... "	..... "	.....	41 "	5 "	....gain, ...38 lbs.
Nov. 7,	..... "	..... "	.....	45 "	7 "	..... "	34 "
" 21,	..... "	..... "	.....	47 "	9 "	..... "	11 "
Dec. 5,	..... "	..... "	.....	48 "	7 "	..... "	13 "
" 22,	..... "	..... "	.....	48 "	6 "	....loss, ...	1 "

To insure economy in the making of pork, it is indispensable that a suitable piggery be provided. The particular manner in which this building is constructed is of comparatively little consequence, if it unites the essential requisites of such an important part of the farm buildings. It should be convenient; that is, it should be so arranged that the labor of feeding the swine may be diminished as much as possible. At the present time a large portion of the food of hogs is cooked, and the apparatus for cooking and the place of feeding should be near each other. In some of the best arranged piggeries, the furnaces, steamers, kettles, pumps, &c. are under the same roof with the pig stye, and the labor of feeding ten or twenty porkers for eight or ten weeks is materially diminished from what it would be where the cooking is performed in the open air, and at a distance from the pen. The pen for the animals should be so arranged that it can be readily cleaned and kept dry. and in cold weather a bed of straw or litter should be furnished, as no hog can fat well unless he is kept warm and comfortable. Too great a degree of warmth, or too great a degree of cold, seem alike unfavorable to making pork; hence the fall and the spring months are better for this purpose than the summer or winter ones; though in a cool or shaded situation, and on a bare floor, hogs will take on fat as rapidly during the warm months as at any other time. The troughs for feeding must be secured by stanchells, or by pins crossing their upper surface in such a way that all the pigs may obtain their share, and not allow a cross domineering porker to place himself lengthwise in the trough, or run his nose at will from end to end, to the utter discomfiture of the more peaceably inclined. A lid to the trough should be prepared and hung in such a way that the pigs can be shut from the trough, until the food is put in and properly distributed; a thing easily done, and which will prevent a vast deal of squealing and fighting. A farmer should know that it does not sound well, or bespeak good management, to have his pigs make such a clamor every time he is about to feed them, as to make all the neighborhood acquainted with the important fact. The size of the piggery will of course depend on the number of animals it is intended to fatten; as a general rule about two feet of trough should be allowed to each animal, though a much less space may be made to suffice; especially, if the precaution of dividing the trough into sections has been adopted. Where it is intended to feed a large mumber, the space or building for the fixtures, (steamers, kettles, &c.) may be made the centre, and the styes arranged around it, so as to make the management of the whole easy. The slovenly manner in which some persons keep their swine, and the disgusting state of their piggeries, especially since the practice of feeeding the animals on steamed food has become common, is truly disgraceful, and forms a serious drawback on the profits of feeding, as it is clear that a hog so treated will not take on fat, or be as healthy, as one kept as a swine should be.

According to an article in the British Husbandry, a system has been adopted by some of those most extensively engaged in the pork business, which appears to be a great improvement on the old method. The styes are built in divisions, each to contain a pig, and to fit him as near as may be. At one end of this cell is the trough, at the other a sliding door that shuts in the pig. No litter of any kind is permitted, as the stalls are on an inclined plane, and cleaned out every day. Holes are bored in the floor to allow all moisture to escape. Some have carried the system so far as not to allow the width of the stall to be sufficient for the hog to turn in, but whether standing or lying, he always remains with his head to the trough. The advantages of this mode are supposed to be, that the hog keeps more quiet; has a clean dry stye, is sure of a sufficient supply of food without fighting for it; and as a necessary consequence fattens much faster. Suppositions which have been justified by the result of many experiments. The annexed cut represents a front view.



As to the kind of food best adapted to making pork, there can be but one opinion where Indian corn is grown. Fed to the swine in the ear, ground or cooked, it is alike superior to all other kinds of food for making pork of the best quality. Various experiments have been made in preparing corn for food. By grinding the cob with the corn a great saving was effected in the quantity of grain used, though the fat did not seem to be taken on quite so rapidly as when fed on pure meal. Cooking the corn, or making it into pudding is probably the best way in which it can be fed, as it is certainly the most economical; giving the bulk necessary for the proper distention of the stomach, with a better development of the nutritive matter than can be obtained in any other way. Making the meal into a mash, with milk or whey, is also a good method of preparing it.—In this case it is the better if soured before feeding.

Where corn cannot be grown, the most valuable kinds of food are peas and barley. In England where corn is unknown, the process of fatting is usually conducted as follows. "In order to harden the flesh, and render it of that mellow firmness so essential to fine pork or bacon, some people commence with about two thirds of steamed potatoes, and one third of peas and barley, ground in equal proportions into meal, enlarging the quantity of meal as the animal grows fat, by which means it is said that a quick feeder will in twelve weeks consume from 14 to 16 bushels of the grain, and will probably double his weight. One bushel of peas to four of oats, or four of barly, or three or four bushels of potatoes, with two bushels of ground oats and barley boiled, are also considered good mixtures; but nothing in this country is equal to barly meal and white peas—the peas being given whole, and the meal made into a mash with skimned milk." (See Brit. Husbandry.) In this country some good farmers consider a mixture of oats in the proportion of one bushel of oats to three or four of corn, so essential, that we have heard them assert that rather than not have the oats for the mixture, they would exchange corn for that grain, bushel for bushel.

For several years past a large proportion of the pork in the northern states, has been mostly made from apples or potatoes, or from a mixture of these, with meal added for a few of the last weeks of feeding to give the requisite firmness. On apples or potatoes, particularly if steamed, as they always should be, pigs thrive very rapidly, and will in time acquire a very good consistence of flesh as well as weight; but they must be fed for a longer period than when meal is used. Barley has also been extensively cultivated for making pork, as a substitute for corn and peas, and grown for the same purpose by many farmers. Some of the heaviest, finest lots of pork we have ever seen, were made from peas simply prepared by swelling them in tubs with water, and feeding them with milk. As a general rule it may be stated that all food for animals, certainly for fattening ones, should be cooked. In order to thrive rapidly, and take on fat as a hog should, to render making pork profitable, the nutritive matter should be presented in a way that will require little or no expenditure of animal or vital power for its appropriation.—The following statement will exhibit at a glance the advantages of so preparing food. "Mr. Walker of Ferrygate, on the 4th of March put up two lots containing five pigs each of the same brood, and two and a half months old. They were seperately fed, the one on steamed and the other on raw potatoes, with an allowance of two and a half lbs. of broken barley daily to each lot; the barley for the steamed lot being prepared along with the potatoes. The live weight of the two lots were—That on raw food, - - 108

That on steamed food, - 106

and the following table exhibits their several improvement:

March 19,	pigs on steamed food,	114 lbs.	} difference in favor of		
" " "	raw do.	111	} steamed food 3 lbs.		
March 30,	weight on steamed food,	137 lbs.	}	do.	13½
" " "	raw "	123½	}		
May 1,	weight on steamed food,	205	}	do.	30
" " "	raw "	175	}		
June 1,	weight on steamed food,	279	}	do.	56
" " "	raw "	223	}		

Thus in three months the pigs on steamed food had increased 173 lbs.—being 67 lbs. more than double their original weight: while those on raw food only gained 115 pounds." In another instance, two lots were fed on steamed, and on raw potatoes, and in ten weeks the lot fed on steamed food gained 38 stone 6 lbs. and the lot on raw potatoes, 17 stone 11 lbs. making a difference in favor of the steamed food of 360 pounds.

Our experience is also decidedly in favor of steaming or cooking food for swine; but it should not be forgotten, that in order to make profitable pork for cooking, it is indispensable that pigs fed on apples or potatoes should have meal mixed with their food; the quantity to be increased as the feeding approaches its close.—With this precaution the general introduction of the plan of fattening swine on steamed apples, or apples and potatoes, or either alone, is one of the greatest improvements of modern farming, adding materially to the profits of the cultivator of the soil, and furnishing a first rate article for the market.

Selecting Seed Corn.

Every one is acquainted with the fact, that plants of any variety, grown from seeds obtained in a higher latitude, or what is in effect the same thing, a greater elevation, will come to maturity, and ripen their seeds earlier, than when the process is reversed, and the seeds are obtained from a lower latitude, or more depressed position. In no plant is this effect more conspicuous than in corn, and the present season has afforded numberless opportunities of testing the truth of the theory. Where corn has been brought from the vallies to the hills and planted, it has been uniformly later in tasseling and silking than that grown at the same elevation; and where corn has been brought from the north or the south for any distance, the same results may be observed; in the first case the corn coming forward, and in the last case being later than that grown from seed produced in the same neighborhood. Admitting Mr. Thorburn's statement of the growth of his China tree corn, and the time of its being fit for boiling to be correct; that corn, distributed over the north from Long Island,

and some of it planted at much greater elevations, furnishes the most striking proof of the impolicy of selecting seed corn from a more southern region that we have yet seen. On the line of the Erie canal, two degrees further north by latitude, and one more by elevation, (500 feet in elevation being considered equal to a degree,) the corn which was fit to boil by the tenth of July on Long Island had scarcely silked by the tenth of August, and would show few roasting or boiling ears by the first of September. Another instance we find in the August Cultivator. Judge Buel says—

"We received last spring twelve ears of Dutton corn from Mr. Osborn, of Oswego county, his residence differing from ours in latitude and altitude about two degrees. We planted with this seed eight rows across our field, the residue being planted with corn of our own raising. The Oswego corn tasseled two weeks earlier than that from seed raised at Albany, thus showing six or seven days difference for a computed degree of latitude in the earliness of the crop—the northern seed giving the earliest corn in a ratio inverse to the forwardness of the season."

Such facts should not be lost upon the farmer, as they have an important bearing on many points of agriculture, and may materially affect the goodness or security of his crop. Where there is any probability of a crop being injured by frosts, or when, on other accounts, it is desirable to have it come to maturity early, seed from a more elevated, or more northern region, should uniformly be selected. In choosing seed corn, this is especially important, and the instances adduced are conclusive, and should not be overlooked or forgotten. Well filled ears; those that have two or more on a stalk; and that ripen the earliest; will be found to be the best and most productive, and should be chosen at the proper season, without leaving any thing to after selection or chance.

Feats of Horsemanship and speed of the Horse.

Every one imagines himself to understand the powers and fleetness of that noble animal the horse, yet few know the amount of labor they can actually perform for a short time, when severely pursued. In Ireland in 1742, Mr. Wilde rode 127 miles in six hours and twenty one minutes. He employed ten horses. In 1745 Mr. Thornhill passed three times over the space between Stilton and London, in the whole 213 miles in eleven hours and thirty four minutes. In 1763 Mr. Shaftoe rode 100 miles a day for 29 days in succession, using 14 horses. On one day he rode 160 miles. The most extraordinary instance of bottom or strength combined with speed, on record, is afforded by the celebrated horse Quibbler, which in 1786 ran twenty three miles around the flat at the Newmarket course, in fifty seven minutes and ten seconds.

Horses will run a short distance much faster than a longer one; thus mile heats are generally performed in better time, than those of four miles. Childers it is said could run a mile in a minute. We believe there is no record of his ever having actually performed that distance in that time, but he could go one third of a mile in twenty seconds. In 1772 a mile was run by Firetail in one minute and four seconds. Childers ran the course at Newmarket in six minutes and forty eight seconds; the course is a little less than four miles.—Eclipse repeatedly ran four miles in eight minutes, without pushing, and carrying extra weight. He never indeed had an opportunty of testing his powers; always being victor in his races apparently without exertion.

Taken as a whole it must be acknowledge, however, that race-horses are but sorry animals, fit for nothing else, and it is only by crossing them with the more substantial races, that the blood can be brought within the sphere of common usefulness. The horse is a valuable animal, but if the engravings published in the Sporting journals of Europe may be relied upon as accurate, we must look to other breeds then the modern race-horse for specimens of beauty or utility. A farmer would hardly accept the most celebrated horse of the turf as a gift; indeed they would be to him worse than useless.

Stable Manure versus Bone dust for Turneps.

It has been supposed that for turnips bone dust was superior to any other manure, and the dust has been extensively and successfully used for this plant. Some experiments carefully conducted have of late been made that would seen to show that stable manure was at least equal in its stimulating properties to the dust It appears to us that much in this respect must be depending on the soil. It is clear that on a dry sandy soil or loam, bone dust would be more efficient generally, than stable manure for the same reasons that gypsum acts best on soils of that class; whereas on heavier soils, or those containing more clay, stable manure renders the earth more perneable, and the fermentation the manure undergoes, has the effect in a slight degree of warming the land that is usually too cold for vigorous and rapid vegetation. The soil on which the experiments given below were made, was a strong loam on a retentive clay subsoil. The account is from the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

Sweedish turnep or Ruta Baga—	30 cartloads of stable manure per Scotch acre, produced,	29 tons.
	60 bushels crushed bones per do.	24
Dales Hybride,	30 cartloads of stable manure per acre, gave	33
	60 bushels crushed bones,	31
	45 do. per acre,	29
Yellow Bullock,	30 cartloads stable man.,	29
	60 bushels crushed bones,	28
Globe Turnep,	30 bushels crushed bones,	25
	25 do. do. do.	24

In order to have rendered these experiments perfect, some ground without manure of either, or any kind should have been sown, and this would not only have given the comparative value of the manures, but the advantages they afforded over land not manured at all, and thus rendered the profits of manuring more clearly apparent.

Value of Dry Soils—Draining.

The most fatal enemy to productiveness in any soil, is an undue proportion of moisture; and this truth we wish forcibly to impress on the minds of every farmer. It is not necessary that the ground should be a swamp, or flooded, to produce this effect; it is enough if it is habitually retentive, and abounds with moisture. Such soils are and will be cold and sour; they clough up in lumps, and are with difficulty prepared for a crop, and speedily fall back or settle into a compact impermeable mass; they abound in the course grasses, weeds, and other impediments to good farming; and while allowed to remain in this state, resist all attempts at cultivation or improvement. Manure on a wet soil produces but half its effect, and gypsum, that grand stimulent of dry soils, on a wet one is useless. Water is one of the most essential agents of vegetation, but if found in excess, or particularly if not renewed often, is fatal to most plants. None of the grain or grasses most desirable as food for man or beast, with the single exception of rice, will flourish and attain perfection in a soil where moisture is superabundant; they all prefer a dry, and consequently warm one. Of two peices of land at the same elevation, one dry or allowing the water that falls upon it to pass off quickly through the subsoil, and the other retentive, and forcing all the water that comes upon it to remain till carried off by the slow process of evaporation, the first will be found not only far more productive and certain of producing crops, but the crops will be much earlier, and of a better quality.

These facts receive abundance of illustration in almost every town or county in the state; certainly in every part of Western New-York, and the country around the great lakes. It is unquestionable to its freedom from superabundant moisture, must be attributed the general excellence for cropping, and its greater warmth of the soil that lies on the limestone strata.—This rock every where full of cracks and fissures, allows no standing water, consequently the heat of the suns rays is not carried off by the evaporation of moisture, and the earth never settles into compact and impenetrable masses. On the contrary, where the rock below is impervious to water, as many of the shales and sandstones are, too much moisture is the result; the soil becomes dense and compact, the vegetable matter instead of penetrating and incorporating with the earth to form loam, remains on the surface in the shape of 'muck' or black vegetable mould; and a hard pan composed of cemented pebbles, is usually found at no great distance beneath. We have had the past week an opportunity in some excursions about the country, of observing the effect which a porous or limestone strata exercises on the soil, and the advantages which the freedom from water so produced, gives to the crops, over those on a retentive subsoil. Side by side with the same inclination and exposure, and a difference in elevation of not more than twenty feet, both the small grains and corn were twenty five per cent. better on the limestone fields, than on those based on shale. This could only have been owing to the greater warmth and dryness, as an analysis of the soil in some such places shows their constituents to be nearly the same.

Dryness of the soil, then is indispensable to fertility and warmth, and absolutely essential to the growth and perfection of the cereal plants. It is necessary also to a freedom from some species of the most noxious and troublesome weeds. It becomes a question of the utmost importance to the farmer, how this dryness or freedom of his soil from moisture is to be obtained; for it is clear that two thirds of the farms of our country would be benefited, and their production greatly increased and improved, if the requisite dryness, and consequent friability was given them. Ploughing or opening surface drains, so that no water shall lie on the surface but shall run off freely, is one method which should be universally adopted. Where the land is very level, and inclined to moisture, laying it into beds of ten or twelve feet in width by the plough when the wheat is put in, and thorough cleaning the intervening furrows, is also productive of good, having a tendency to keep the wheat from winter killing. Where the space retentive of moisture is small, or the materials for changing the texture of the ground are convenient, a thick layer of gravel or coarse sand, fully incorporated with the surface soil, will produce the desired effect, if measures are taken to prevent any water standing on the surface. Many peices of low and worthless lands, have in this way, aided perhaps by drains, been converted into valuable and tillable soils. But the only remedy that can be fully relied on to cure such wet, retentive, and sour soils, is thorough draining. It is costly, requires much labor, but the cure is effectual and permanent. The drains should at least be twenty inches deep, a water course laid at the bottom with suitable stones, straw placed over these stones, the turfs taken from the surface reversed and carefully pressed down over them, and then the earth filled in. Complaints are made that drains fill up and by obstructing the current of the water soon become useless. If the drains are well made, and adapted to the quantity of water they are to convey, they will rarely fail of being durable; but if improperly constructed, or allowed to carry so much water as to wash or gully them, or if the surface water at any point is permitted to find its way directly into them, it cannot be reasonably supposed they can endure. A soil thoroughly drained can be made fit for the most valuable crops, and will produce them with certainty. The manure applied, acts with energy, and produces its proper results. Lime or plaster do not prove inert and useless, but show by the vigor they impart to vegetation, that their stimulating powers have free scope. In short, dryness to a soil is the grand requisite; it gives warmth and fertility; and this fact is never more apparent than in those seasons when frequent rains reduce the temperature, and by saturating retentive soils with water, effectually clogs the functions and the progress of vegetation. To this point the efforts of farmers may be most advantageously directed, confident that money skillfully expended in drying their land by draining or otherwise, will be returned with ample interest,

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Avoid an angry man for awhile, a malicious one forever.

He who gives speedily to the needy, gives twice.

COMMUNICATIONS.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS—No. 8.

Legislators.

Mr. Tucker—The dictates of experience and of common sense, must convince any candid mind, that seven eighths or nine tenths of the members of legislatures ought to be practical farmers and mechanics. For this opinion two reasons are sufficient, if no others could be adduced. First, the principal object of laws is to promote the interests and protect the rights of these two classes of citizens, as they constitute seven eighths and ought to constitute nine tenths of the community. Second, they are educated in schools, better fitted to make sound and enlightened statesmen, than ever are or can be produced in any other schools but those of experience.

The soundness of the first reason will probably not be called in question by many; that of the second, I am aware, will be doubted by many, and possibly by some farmers and mechanics themselves. But I have for several years been entirely convinced, that farmers and mechanics were better qualified for composing our legislatures, than any theoretical statesmen, from the fact, that they have greater influence and advocate sounder and more republican doctrines, in all legislatures of which they are members. The only misfortune is, that they are not elected to fill our legislatures, or to constitute a majority of them.

If I am not greatly mistaken, one of the principal sources of the civil and political evils we suffer, is in making the profession of law, so much the channel to offices of emolument and honor. The practice presents an inconsistency, on the very face of it. It is evidently inconsistent, and highly improper, that one class of men should institute laws, expound laws, and execute laws, which it may be supposed they will do to promote their interests, while that class constitutes a very small minority of the community, though there are ten times, and probably fifty times as many, as the most healthy state of the community requires. The greatly increased, the rapidly increasing, and the largely disproportionate number of our citizens, who resort to the law for a profession, is probably not the least evil resulting from appointing so many of this profession to places of honor and trust.

Without any prejudice against the members of this profession as individuals, for by an extensive acquaintance with them, I know many of them to be honorable and respectable men, I am convinced, as they themselves will undoubtedly acknowledge, that a large number of lawyers promote litigation. And no one will pretend that extensive litigation is favorable, either to the pecuniary, the moral or social health and prosperity of the community, but highly destructive to all. Consequently any arrangements or measures adopted for conducting the operations of society, which have tendency to increase the number of lawyers, which is already entirely out of proportion with that of other classes of the community, must do an injury to that community. And appointing them to fill the seats in our legislatures, especially the chairs of state and the highest seat in the nation, must do a double and an irreparable injury; it produces bad laws, and instigates quarrels and contentions in the observance and executiug of those laws.

To avoid these evils, and as far as possible, to repair the injury already done, by the inconsistent and anti-republican practice referred to, constituting our legislatures and filling our offices in a great measure with farmers and mechanics, appear to be the rational, perhaps the only effectual measures to be adopted.

The education of farmers in its present neglected state, is better fitted to make sounder legislators, than are produced by our colleges, or by the profession of law. If farmers' education was what it ought to be, and what it might be, if they duly appreciated the knowledge they already possess, and their facilities for greatly extending that knowledge, they could hardly fail of seeing the propriety, or of availing themselves of the privilege, of appointing from their own number, guardians of their own rights and interests.

I do not pretend that the interests of farmers or of mechanics, or of both, are the only interests to be protected and promoted; nor do I contend that our legislatures, or other offices, ought to be filled entirely from those classes. I only contend that they ought to be represented in proportion to their numbers, and represented by themselves. I hold to this doctrine because they must be supposed to understand their own interests better than those in other pursuits can for them; because, being educated in the school of experience they may be supposed to be, as they are actually found to be, sounder and safer men to be relied upon; and because by neglecting to fill our offices from the profession of law, the number engaged in that profession might be diminished and litigation diminished with it; and by that means the wealth, the intelligence and the virtue of our Republic greatly promoted.

If the education of farmers was what a rational and an enlightened system would make it, at a less expense of time and money than is now incurred for the purpose, they would be entirely qualified to perform many kinds of business, for which they now resort to the legal profession; such as drawing contracts, giving power of attorney, making out bills of sale, conveying property, by deed or otherwise, and various other acts of a similar character, which would save themselves great expense and trouble, and permit lawyers to engage in pursuits better calculated to promote the health of society.

To avoid the evils and secure the benefits here referred to, no one need to act under the influence of prejudice or desire of proscription. Farmers and mechanics have simply to select and appoint individuals from their own professions, to promote their interests and to secure and protect their rights, and they can hardly fail to accomplish their object. I remain yours.

Truly and always, J. Holbrook.

Auroral Light.

We have just had a very brilliant display of Auroral light, probably one of the most so, ever witnessed in this latitude. It was first particularly noticed about 5 minutes past nine, by the brightness of the light observed through the windows, which, as there was no moon, attracted attention. On going out, nearly the whole southern part of the heavens were illuminated with streaks of white light, but in the east were two large clouds of rich crimson. These rays shot upwards, and in 5 minutes from the first observation, formed a grand centre or radiant point near the zenith, resembling an immense luminous body throwing out rays of bright light in every direction. These rays at times were a beautiful mixture of white, crimson, rose-colored, and some green light. At a quarter past 9, the north part of the heavens became also illuminated, and the enormous rays shooting up from all quarters, gave an idea of immense height at the radiant point over head. It seemed like looking through a vista, far above the usual height of the blue arch. The occasional flashes and changes in the rays, caused this point to change very singularly, sometimes becoming clouded in a most grotesque manner. At half past 9, the whole began to fade; the whole heavens, however, continued illuminated, and the radiant point remained the same, until 10 o'clock, when observation was discontinued. During the whole, the light was sufficient to read a book of moderately sized type. The radiant point was 8 or 9 degrees south of the zenith. It was doubtless caused by the apparent, not the actual meeting, of the perpendicular and parallel streaks of light.

As observations from different places may be interesting, perhaps this account may not be unacceptable. It may also assist in determining the actual height of the light. Observations at the south would perhaps enable us in some degree to determine this height.

Detached portions of auroral light, are frequently seen, and the observations from different points determine their height without difficulty. Two such appearances in 1826, were thus found to be, the one 60, and the other about 180 miles high. Very respectfully.

Macedon, 9 mo. 3, 1839, 10 P. M. J. J. Thomas.

Management of Bees.

Mr. Tucker—In answer to an enquiry in the last No. of the Farmer, concerning the management of bees, I will give you my opinion. I have been in the habit of keeping bees ever since I have been a house keeper, and my plan is to make my hive to hold from one to two bushels. I keep these hives always on hand, so that when my bees swarm, I have them ready for use. When I have a swarm that wants to leave me, I watch them as they leave the hive, and catch the queen or mother bee, and take a small pair of shears, and crop her wings, when the swarm will fly about for some time, and then will return to the hive from whence they came. When they begin to go back, then place the queen to the hive and all is done for that time. If they come out again, treat them in the like manner. I have had them come out four or five times; at last they give up the notion of seeking a home in the woods, and go to work in the place where you put them.

My plan to take honey is the following, and if I can find out a better one, through the medium of your paper, I shall be glad. I take off the top of my hive, and with the aid of a little smoke to drive the bees down, and a crooked knife to cut out the honey down to some cross stick, which I put in to support the comb, when I take out all that is above. In addition to this, I have small boxes prepared, from 10 to 12 inches square, and I then make one or more holes in the top of a hive, and place the small box on the top, and fasten it tight all round, to prevent the light from shining in, as they work best in the dark. I also make some holes in the box or cap, so that I can look in and see when they fill the same, but always keep the box shut tight.

In relation to the bees having a tree selected before they swarm or not, I answer in the affirmative, and for proof, I will add what has come under my observation. I have seen bees swarm and never settle, and steer off, and I have followed them, and they went straight to a tree, when they went into a hollow without making any stop, or turning in their course in the least. This I have known four or five times. A. L.

La Salle Co. Illinios, Aug. 1839.

Pruning Dead Branches.

Mr. Tucker—In the June No. of the Farmer, I noticed your excellent article, on the propriety, as well as importance, of removing all *superfluous* and "dead branches" on trees. From facts, in my experience on the subject, I am fully convinced of the truth of your remarks, and I am confident, that they cannot be suffered to remain on fruit trees, without "operating perniciously on the vitality of the trees."

In the fall of 1837, I had a present of five fine pear trees, which were transplanted in October, they seemed to do well, till August of last year, when probably, owing to the excessive warm and dry weather, they exhibited every appearance of decay, notwithstanding, much pains were taken to preserve, by watering—on the approach of cold weather, they seemed to revive, and on the opening of spring, (this spring,) I found them all alive, but after they had leaved out some weeks, three of the five, showed some symptoms of decline, which continued to increase, until I removed all the dead branches, some of which were 3 or 4 feet in length, when the leaves began again to expand, and *new scions* put forth, and at this time, they are in a thriving condition.

I had also a number of peach trees, of *long standing* and which were once fine bearers, from which I was also careful to remove the dead branches, which *I considered only an incumbrance.* The advantages of so doing, is too evident, from the fact, that the trees for the last 4 or 5 years have been barren, this season, and

scarcely without an exception, are full of fine healthy looking fruit.

I have, my dear sir, made inquiries far and near, and learn, that there is but little fruit of this kind in the country, and I am inclined to believe, it was the excision of the dead branches, that *caused* my trees again to bear so plentifully—I cannot account for the fact in any other way. Am I right or wrong, in my supposition?

Had I leisure, I would like to say something of the advantages to farmers, more particularly, of subscribing and *reading* agricultural publications; perhaps I may do it another time, when I will tell you how much *profit* I derived from *reading*, and taking the advice contained in your brief article on excinding "dead branches from fruit trees." LUDLOWVILLE.

Diseases of Swine—Staggers.

We give the following extract of a letter from a correspondent at Stockbridge, Michigan.

MR. TUCKER—I would like to know of you, or some of your valuable correspondents, whether there is any poisonous matter created in the mixture of swill, made of Indian Meal, Wheat Bran, water, Pot Liquor, and the whey or milk, that was obtained from working over Butter, by any chemical operation that it undergoes, in becoming sour, or "well worked." Our meat had been preserved in Salt Petre and salt from which the Pot Liquor was drained off and put into the feed. Four out of six of my shoats have died. They were all very sick, and taken blind, water run freely from the mouth, staggering—turning round to the *left* constantly, until they could no longer stand up, when they were taken with dreadful spasms, and their extremeties were very cold. In this way they continued to live about 24 hours, when they died, and immediately bloated as full as their skin would hold.

I saved two of them by giving them from a gill to a half pint each of lamp oil. They had not been kept well, and were but indifferent pigs, and they ate but sparingly of the food prepared as above, of which they partook only twice. The whole might have been saved, probably by the oil, had I known of its virtues soon enough. Some remarks, touching the above enquiry will be very interesting to me and other of your friends in this neighborhood. Respectfully yours,

S. BEEBE, JR.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—There can be no doubt that salt petre would act unfavorably on animals if given in sufficient quantities; but such could hardly be the cause in the case described by Mr. B. The disease was most likely the STAGGERS or MURRAIN, which, when it attacks swine, produces the symptoms that occurred in Mr. B's swine, and is usually fatal. The disease usually occurs in the warm season, and any medicine that would clear the intestines, which was doubtless the case with the oil, would be likely to effect a cure.]

The Wheat Crop.

MR. TUCKER—A great deal is said now-a-days about the wheat crop, some alledging that it has never been better in this country, and thus maintaining that it is not, after all, any thing more than a middling crop. Now, I for one, think it is rather idle to speculate so much on the subject. But as sundry newspapers have joined in the clamor, (and all to try to cry the price of wheat down,) I thought that I would just write a few lines to you on the subject.

In the first place, we see large calculations made by certain editors, in respect to the quantity of wheat that some particular States will have to export—for instance, a Detroit editor calculates that Michigan will have a surplus of four and a half millions of bushels; and other similar calculations might be mentioned.

I would like to know upon what data these estimates are made. Who can tell how much wheat New York or Michigan will have until it is threshed and measured? I don't believe that any human being can come within a hat's throw. And I want to enquire of you, sir, something about your big yields per acre in Monroe County. One account says, that a farmer near Rochester, raised on an average 56 bushels per acre for several acres together—another 54 and 46, &c. &c. Are these things so? I am a practical farmer, and was bred one. I have sought all the information that I could on the subject, for some years past, from your valuable paper, and various other sources; but I have never raised any thing near the amount named above per acre, nor did I ever to my knowledge see wheat growing that would yield more than 40 bushels per acre. If it is a fact that 56 bushels of wheat have been raised on an acre of ground, you would oblige me very much, and I presume the most of your readers, by giving a description of the nature of the soil, and the gentleman's management of the ground in question. We are, as you are aware, in the best wheat growing section of the State; but we cannot tell such stories as you Monroe folks do.

Our wheat is injured a good deal with rust. Some pieces are not worth harvesting and threshing. Spring crops are good. Very respectfully, yours.

Orleans Co. N. Y. August 29, 1839. C. L. B.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The large crops of Wheat to which the writer of the above alludes, as having been raised in this (Monroe) county, the present season, were noticed in one of the city papers; and, though unacquainted with the circumstances, we have no reason to doubt but such crops have been raised, as this county has heretofore produced the largest certified crop of wheat on record, viz. that of Mr. Jireh Blackmore of Wheatland, who in 1833, raised *sixty-eight* bushels and forty-three pounds on an acre.]

Suggestions relative to Woodlands.

MR. TUCKER—Permit me through the medium of your columns, to call the attention of the farming community to a subject of no small pecuniary importance to the agricultural interests of the State. It has already become a proverb, that the soil of this State most amply and abundantly rewards the labor of the husbandman, and if every farmer in New York could increase his tillable land one sixth, how certain would be their efforts, and how rapid the accumulation of means to facilitate the promotion of benevolent, moral and religious enterprizes, and extend great advantages to the laboring and poorer classes of society.

It is well known that there are extensive, and probably inexhaustable mines of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal in the northern counties of Pennsylvania, which have as yet been but imperfectly worked, though the Coal is of superior quality, and burns with a most pleasant and agreeable light, and will undoubtedly, after the completion of the Genesee Valley Canal, be extensively used in all the villages and cities along its line, as the expense for Coal where mines are so convenient, and transportation so easy, must fall far short of that for wood, sawing, splitting, and transporting the same from our most contigous and accessable forests. Now, near one sixth of all the farms in the counties of this State are woodland, and reserved expressly for that purpose, thus diminishing our agricultural resources every twelve months, about as much as they would be curtailed, if the crop of every sixth year were entirely destroyed, and the labor and toil of the husbandman unrewarded and lost. It is most generally the case too; that the best portions of farms (being most heavily timbered) and left for woodland, which if cleared and cultivated, would produce the heaviest crops, and at less expense. A proprietor, with a farm of 300 acres, worth $60 per acre, with 50 acres of woodland pays annually as much tax upon the uncleared, as upon that ready for the plough, and loses withal the interest upon $3000 which in these seasons of perplexity and embarrassment is no small item, thus incurring annually a loss of interest sufficient to purchase Coal enough to last the first class of farming establishments two years, besides the use of 50 acres capable of producing at a safe estimate over and above all contingent expenditures of $700 nett profit yearly. Then there is still to be added to this loss, the expense of chopping, clearing, and fitting wood suitable for use, which sum of itself, would equal at least one half that required to furnish a supply of Coal. I would by no means advise those remote from Rail Roads and Canals to thus clear their lands, but such as can at a comparatively small expense obtain materials for fencing and building purposes from other sources. B.

Scottsville, August 26th, 1839.

Hobbies and Humbugs.

MR. TUCKER—I am a farmer, with limited means, yet by pretty close management, make out to get along passably, keep clear of debt, and have a little fund for agricultural experiments. As I take your paper, and see some others, I frequently find notices of improvements in process, or introductions of new and important articles in agriculture, which give me a kind of 'itching' to test the truth or fallacy of the matters alluded to. Now I am aware that there are humbugs in agriculture, as well as in every thing else, and that we are sometimes made to pay pretty dear for the whistle, but on the whole, I think farmers are rather gainers than losers by the system of trying new things, and that we can afford to be humbugged occasionally; at any rate, when such an event befalls us, we should take it philosophically and cooly.

For my part, I am inclined to like a humbug, and can endure, one at least annually, if there is no 'malice prepense' about it. Why should we grumble at an occasional repetition of the joke, when such ancient authority can be plead for its use; for according to a high poetical authority—

"The serpent, he did humbug Eve,
And she did humbug Adam."

All agricultural hobbies are more or less of this cast, and I am convinced that the people of no country on earth have such glorious rides as those of our own. Only think of the Merino fever, the Short horn speculation, the immense mulberry bubble, the vine culture, the Italian and Siberian wheat controversy, the Sugar beet business, and a multitude of other things in the auctioneers slang, 'too numerous to mention.' All these matters are good things, capital things, and have benefitted, and will benefit our country millions, but still by our manner of treating them, we have fairly brought them under the designation of hobbies or humbugs.

No man has done more to gratify our propensities for humbugs in this country than Mr. Thorburn of New York, our good friend 'Laurie Todd.' He gets up beautiful ones, tells you in effect, they are such, but advises you to 'go them', and ten chances to one you follow his advice. I perceive some of our farmers, and some of the papers, are making up wry faces at him for his humbugs of 1839, I mean his Whitington Wheat, and his Chinese Corn. This is all foolish. There is not one of the grumblers but that would sell a whole field of corn for two shillings an ear if he could. I did not get bit by the Whitington wheat, but it was because I could'nt, for I sent to Thorburn for a peck, and he had not a kernel for me. A pretty conclusive proof that he is an honest man, or else I should have had a peck of some wheat or other. Had I got it, I should not have sown it as common spring wheat, however, for I had seen in the London Farmer's Magazine, notices of their sowing the wheat in February, and that convinced me that it would prove here a winter wheat.

But the Chinese corn—for that I am fairly in. I read friend Thorburn's invitation to folks to come and get humbugged, and did not wait to be No. 2. Corn planted the 10th of May and fit for boiling the 10th of July! I said to myself that is the corn for us, in our ticklish climate, and my mouth watered at the certainty of having roast corn in spite of Jack Frost and Nova Scotia winds. Well, I got my ear of corn, paid my twenty-five cents cheerfully, planted it the 15th of May, and now, August 15, find it some ten feet high, and still going upwards, while a few silks are just beginning to be visible, and if the frost keep off till October, intend to have roasting ears by that time. Do I complain?—not

I. The humbug was magnificent, and so is the corn. No one ever saw such a growth in our latitude before. It has done me two shillings worth of good to know I had land that would grow such a vegetable; and to look at the broad masses of leaves; they are almost broad enough to be used as a substitute for the palm, and their rich luxuriant green, reminds one of a tropical verdure and eternal sunshine. Five or six ears, or rather places where ears should be, are not uncommon on a stalk, and I am confident an acre planted with it, and as fine as mine, if cut and cured at the proper time, would yield more and better food for cattle than three acres of common grass. All I ask of Mr. Thorburn, is that he shall not have all the laugh to himself; but that he should tell us where he got his corn to supply the whole United States. He says, if I don't forget, that he hoed it as a morning recreation, before breakfast. Very likely, but farmers in the country forget, or are very apt to forget, that city folks have late breakfasts. Yes, friend Laurie, tell us all about it, that we may laugh with you. If you will, we are generous and forgiving, and very likely shall submit to farther repetitions—if not—but no good citizen in these days believes in Lynching, so I'll drop the alternative. ONE OF THE HUMBUGGED.

Red Blaze Corn.

MR. TUCKER—As much has been said relative to the best and earliest varieties of corn, I beg leave to state to you the prospect of the present crop, which has come directly under my observation. In passing through the country, I noticed many fields of corn which is now green and the ears just fit for boiling, while there are many others nearly ready for the crib. Seeing such a contrast, I have been curious enough in several instances (especially where different kinds are in the same lot) to examine, I find the Dutton as well as the common eight rowed yellow entirely green. While the Red Blaze White, is now quite out of the way of frost.

Many objections have been made to this latter kind, on account of its productiveness, but experience teaches us that it will bear planting much closer together, and will thereby produce more in ordinary seasons, than either of the other kinds. A. T.

From the London Farmer's Magazine.

OF CATTLE.

[Continued from page 286.]

In the large dairies about Furnes and Dixmude, the milk is set in shallow pans on a cool brick floor in the dairy house, and skimmed, as is the case in England: the cream alone is churned three times a week. A barrel churn is commonly used which will churn 40 or 50 lbs. at a time. It is sometimes turned by hand, but this is rather hard work, a horse mill is frequently erected to turn it. The butter, as soon as it is taken out of the churn, is well washed and worked with a cool hand, or a kind of spatula or flat spoon, till all the milk is washed out. It is immediately salted and put into casks which contain about 1½ cwt. If the quantity made at once is not sufficient to fill the cask, it is pressed down, and the surface left smooth; some salt is dissolved in water, till it is nearly saturated, and this is poured on the butter so as to cover it an inch deep: a linen cloth is then inserted, and laid smoothly over the butter, to exclude all air; and this is kept down by a round board with a weight upon it: when more butter is added the cloth is removed, the brine poured off, and the new portion added is pressed close to the other. Thus no streak is observable in the place where the different churnings join. The butter made in summer, when the cows feed in the rich pastures, is of a fine golden color, and to those who do not dislike a little saltness, it is much better when a week or fortnight old, than when fresh churned, and not salted. It keeps perfectly well for a twelvemonth or more. The casks are made of clean white wood and are prepared by well scouring with brine and rubbing the inside with salt. It is of consequence that they be well made and air tight. Dixmude is the great market for the butter, which is exported in considerable quantites: much of it goes to Ostend, where it is shipped, and a considerable portion, as we observed before, comes to England as Dutch butter.

In most of the smaller farms the whole milk, after having stood twelve hours in shallow pans, is poured into a deep vat where it is left to get slightly acid, it is then churned in a large upright churn, and treated exactly as described above. It is allowed that the butter churned from the cream is preferable; but the use of buttermilk is so general, and it is thought so much more wholesome than skimmed milk that the old method is preferred, in spite of the greater labor required to churn the whole milk. The churning is generally done by a horse, where the number of cows exceeds four or five; sometimes, as in Holland, a dog walks in a wheel, which turns the machinery by which the plunger is moved up and down.

There is little or no cheese made in Flanders, except some skimmed-milk cheese for family use, in those districts where the cream alone is churned. The cheese consumed is chiefly of Dutch manufacture.

In the fattening of cattle the same food is used as is given to the milch cows, with the addition of bean meal, rye meal, or oats. An ox kept stalled up for six or eight months and well fed, will double his original weight, and pay well for the food he has consumed: but the principal advantage to the farmer is the increase of the liquid manure is his cistern, and of dung in his yard.—Each ox is reckoned to produce as much of both kinds together as will manure two acres of land. When a cow appears to increase in flesh at the expense of her milk, it is a common practice to feed her well, milking her as long as she gives a tolerable quantity; and not allowing her to take the bull. Her milk gradually dries up, and by that time she is so forward in flesh as to be soon fit to be killed; the improvement in her flesh fully compensates for the loss of her milk. There are some farmers who purchase young cows in full milk, keeping ten or twelve of them whom they treat as mentioned above, and as soon as one is fat she is replaced by another. If they have skill to select the breeds which fatten most readily, they make a good profit by the milk and the sale of the cow when fat. Abundant food is indispensable for this purpose: the white sugar beet and the mangel wurtzel are found very good in this case: for milch cows, however, they are thought too fattening.

Very large cows and oxen are fattened in the neighborhood of Ghent. They are kept stalled longer than usual, sometimes twelve or fourteen months, and are then very fat, especially those which are fed in the distilleries.

The fatting of calves is not so generally attended to in Belgium as in some parts of England; but the method is worthy of notice. In the cow house there are several narrow boxes parallel to the wall, about two feet wide, six or seven feet long, and three feet high; the door is in the end. Sometimes there is a door at both ends, which is most convenient to clean out the box.—In this a calf is placed, so that he can get up and lie down, but he cannot turn round to lick himself. He is fed three times a day with new milk, and where they are curious in veal as near Ghent, white wheaten bread is boiled in milk, with two or three eggs beat up in it; and this mess is given milk-warm to the calf at noon: salt and chalk are also given in small quantities. The veal thus produced is extremely tender and white; and in seven or eight weeks a calf is as fat as is required. A greater price is paid for the veal; and the farmer's wife who pays due attention to her calves, finds the additional trouble and expense well repaid. Yearling calves are often fatted and killed, but the meat is neither veal nor beef; and it would probably be found more profitable to keep them another year in good store order, and then fatten them off. It is generally those who show an early disposition to increase in flesh that are fatted so early, but for the same reason they would pay much better for the food they consume, if they were kept till they were two years old, and then fatted off.—A somewhat similar practice formerly existed in Norfolk; cows were turned out to grass with their calves: between the milk which the calf sucked and the grass, he grew fat as well as the cow, and they were sold off together. The flesh of these calves was called *beefin*, but the practice is now much less common than it was when more of the country remained in pasture.

When calves are intended to be reared to keep up the stock of cows, they are treated, for a week or a fortnight, in the same way as if they were to be fatted. The milk is then gradually diminished and water mixed with it; pulverized oil-cake is sometimes given, and the calves are not placed in narrow boxes, as when they are fatting, but have more liberty; and as soon as they are strong enough, they are allowed to run about in a small inclosure or orchard, which tends to develope their limbs and keep them in good health. They soon begin to pick clover; and when they are about three or four months old, they are fed on the brassin and whatever the cows eat.

The young bulls not intended to be kept as such, are castrated at twelve months old, and the heifers go to the bull at eighteen months or two years. It is customary for a farmer who has sheep, to keep a bull for the use of the parish, in return for which he has the liberty of pasturing his sheep on the stubbles and uncultivated spots over the whole parish.

In consequence of the subdivision of the land, and the small extent of the farms in Flanders, no considerable number of sheep can be kept by any individual: the great advantage of folding on light soils is therefore much limited. There are flocks which consist of the sheep of several occupiers in a parish, and which are led about the sides of roads and lanes to pick up a scanty herbage, under the care of a common shepherd, whose dogs are so well trained, that the sheep feed along the sides of corn fields and even clover, without being permitted to trespass upon them, although there is no fence of any kind to keep them off. When sheep are fed on the remnants of the clover which has been cut two or three times, lines are sometimes drawn with a plough to divide a field into portions to be fed off successively.—The dogs keep moving along these lines, and not a sheep dares to pass over them. Thus all the advantages of hurdling is obtained at a cheap rate, and the land is manured equally and regularly. A small fold may occasionally be seen in which the sheep are shut up very closely packed during the nights in summer; but in general they are brought into the stable allotted to them in the farm-yard, and remain there till the dew is off the ground. They have straw for litter and green clover for food in summer; in winter they have straw, hay, and some turneps; but these last are mostly reserved for the cows. The sheep when of a proper age are mostly fatted on corn, and in a very few instances ewes are also kept on extra food for the sake of their lambs, which are fatted for the butcher. Lamb is very seldom eaten, except as a great luxury, and is only found at the tables of the nobility and the resident English: we only met with one farmer who kept ewes for this purpose, but he finds it very profitable, being nearly the only person to whom the butchers can apply for a fat lamb early in the season. We shall have occasion to give some further details of this farm.

The indigenous breed of sheep is large and coarse, without horns and with long falling ears. The wool is not long nor of a fine quality, and in nothing is there more room for improvement than in the breed of this useful animal. There is a very small breed from the Ardennes, which is like our forest sheep; the flesh is very well flavored, and the wool is finer than that of the common breed, but in very small quantity; but this breed is not well suited to the mode of feeding in common practice, and the farmers like to have a large carcase to sell, which brings in more money. Some fine Leicester and Cotswold sheep, and some South Downs, have been imported by the government and dispersed through the country, but they are mostly confined to the farms of gentlemen, who keep them more as a curiosity than for profit. The Cotswold crossed with the Leicester is a large sheep with a long heavy fleece, and is likely to do well in Belgium. A ram of this breed, which was sent over to Belgium in 1834, gave a fleece the next year which weighed upwards of 20 lbs. The wool was sorted and combed, at Tournay, and 9 lbs. of very fine long wool was the result, besides some good common wool. It was exhibited in the Museum at Brussels in 1835 as a great curiosity. The breed is in the hands of an individual who is likely to keep it pure, and has ample means of raising a good flock. In Flanders it would be almost impossible, with the present system of agriculture, to introduce our sheep farming system; but in other parts of Belgium, where the farms are larger, there is no doubt but the raising turneps to be fed off by sheep folded on them, would be highly advantageous to the land, and that a good profit might be made by the improvement of the wool and carcase.—*Flemish Husbandry.*

From the Franklin Farmer.

Breeding and Rearing Swine.

For Economy, I would advise the farming community to select out of their herd of swine, every spring, as many female pigs as they may think will produce them as many pigs as they may be prepared to rear through the winter for family or market use, and to have this lot of young sows kept in a lot sufficiently close to prevent males from getting to them. Should the grazing on the blue grass or clover not be sufficient to keep them in a good healthy growing condition, I would advise a small proportion of corn given regularly morn and noon to assist their regular growth. And as I have from my own experience with a lot of eleven head, having only ordinary blue grass woodland pasture, made a regular practice morn and noon, of giving them 8 or 10 ears of corn at a feed, I can say with safety by so doing you will be well paid for your husbandry. Your sows will have health, good sleeky coats of hair and good stamina and they will not be hurried in their growth, then the animals will be much more capable of propagating. Young sows kept in this way will weigh from 120 to 160 lbs. when about 8 months old.

Sows are susceptable of conceiving when 4 or 5 months old, but for better size and form, I would recommend not to breed them until they are about 8 months old, that their first littering will be when they are about 12 months of age. Sows impregnated from the 20th to the last of December will bring pigs from the

10th to the 20th April, as the period of gestation is about 112 days. I have a number on record of the above age and find their produce to be from 8 to 13 pigs a litter. I know the usual wants of the farmers by hearing them frequently observe, by their fire side; "let me have my stock of pigs to come the first of March" and at the same time, unconscious of the danger of severe storms and cold blasts in March—and the little economy they have in providing shelters for their sows—frequently loose their entire stock of pigs, which is of no small value to a farmer that has his plan laid out to rear a great number of hogs, consequently must buy a stock or sell their grain at reduced price. I have experienced the loss more than once, to a considerable amount, consequently I have postponed breeding as before mentioned. Thus I have the security of better weather and the benefit of vegetation, which has a good tendency to correct any indisposition in sows, which frequently occurs in animals as well as human beings. They are subject to inflamatory colds, and fever succeeding, dries up their milk, the pigs perish and death intervenes. To insure the farmer a quick and rapid growth in his lot of pigs let them come about the last of April, (say 20th) which is far preferable to March pigs, which have sustained much injury while very young. Stunted by frost and hunger, they cannot be well resuscitated by the best of attention afterwards.

In an ordinary way, sows suckle their young in the spring from six to eight weeks, but in the fall the sows frequently wean their young in about six weeks. I would say to make your pigs thrive and grow on without much injury in their looks from weaning time, the better way is to prepare a covered pen for your pigs and have a hole sufficiently large so they can go in and out at pleasure, and always keep shelled corn by them. Be particular to commence thus feeding when they are about three weeks old and it will aid the sow in rearing them, consequently they will wean them kindly and grow on without any ill effects which are common to weaning. These pigs will have age and sufficient growth by good clover and blue grass grazing—will winter kindly, which will insure the farmer a regular growth in his lot of hogs by the common mode of corn feeding or following corn fed cattle, the excrements they collect from them is equal to cooked or steamed malt. After weaning their litter of pigs I would advise all the old sows to be spayed while reduced in flesh by suckling, as the period is most favorable. A careful hand performing the operation in the left side, I seldom or ever loose any of that age and healthy rearing. They will fatten kindly and make about as much weight at selling time as their brothers of the same litter. You now perceive I do not winter any hogs more than one winter. I can say from experience, that sows with pig, winter better than barrows. They should be kept in a large woodland pasture if practicable by themselves to prevent an injury from other hogs, be careful to have a house or shelter to protect them in inclement weather. Continue to select every spring the best female pigs out of your litters, as many as you may think will procuce as many pigs as you may want to breed from, and by so doing you may rear your hogs on your farm at a moderate calculation of 20 per cent over above the prevailing practice of the day. As the common way the farmer has his males and females running together at large; then they may expect to have litters of pigs every month in the year, the unevenness of the ot of hogs and consequently the stronger will be certain to abuse the weak (a hog is a hog by name and nature) and having masterly strength and in all cases the weaker are driven from their food and comfortable shelter in the forest and in many cases we have a proof of the uneconomising rural system of our farmers by having all sizes and ages. In our usual winters we see the small class of hogs, when pinched with cold, deep snows and wet weather, fall victims of death by smothering and suppression by the larger class being with the small ones. On all occasions hogs ought to be separated and classed according to size and kept in the woodland pastures where they may provide shelter in the forest foliage. Every farmer should provide himself with hog houses in his woodland pastures where they can get the foliage of the forest to make their beds. The best place for those houses should be selected on the south or north-east side of a hill, so as to receive the warmth of the sun in the winter, and on a moderate slope so as to drain off the water and that the sun may the better dry and warm the earth. As to form I am not particular, but always reccommend the shelter to be close and dry; to aid in keeping dry much care should be observed in trenching around the house to turn the water.

Rearing a herd of Blooded Female Swine; Spring and Summer Treatment; Breeding and Winter Treatment.—They should be left in a lot sufficiently large for exercise, containing plenty of water (for wallowing) and shade. If the grazing is not sufficient, I would advise a little corn, dish water, slops and soap suds, mixed together, to be given them, so as to keep the animals in a good healthy look, but by no means like fattening to hurrying them in their growth.

My practice for winter treatment; after my sows are all pregnant, if practicable, I always have a large field of clover or meadow for their grazing, or put them on rye or wheat fields and let them graze about 24 hours, twice a week, when the snow is off the ground; always providing a comfortable dry shed or houses for them, having a regular time for (feeding morning and evening) and if any animal stands in danger from the want of regular feeding while pregnant, it is the sow, and there is great danger of them being fed too much at a time by careless or inexperienced servants which is apt to produce abortions, another cause is the severe weather on sows, snow and wet weather, when they have frequently to make their beds in the snow, and sometimes in mud and water—when shelters are not provided for them; this is the cause why we so often hear our farmers say all their sows have slunk their pigs, and shall have no pigs in the spring, and another cause still more particular I leave to the careful to observe; when my sows are half gone with pig, (sometime in February,) without fail I separate my sows and put them in lots (4 or 5 in number) to prevent from laying one upon another along in February and March cold snowy spells which causes them, by oppression, to miscarry. This is the time that the greatest care should be taken with sows, as the period of littering is close at hand, for if they should miscarry, you have again to breed them, when their pigs will come late and much time lost.

Breeding of Blooded Sows.—When they have attained to the age of eight months or thereabout, my practice is to breed them between the 1st and 15th Dec., so as to make their littering to the latter end of March, and by having shelters or houses for their littering in, I can venture breeding sooner than I would otherwise advise. I can rear this litter and have my sows stinted to boar and bring the second litter in and about the 1st and middle of September, so as to have time to rear them and so they will stand the ensuing winter. Then my sows can have about a month's rest until the 1st Dec., which I very much approve of for breeding again, and by so doing I have three litters in the period of 12 months. You now see the months I prefer for my blooded sows to litter in; the latter end of March and the 1st of April. The second litter from 1st to 15th Sept., and the 3d litter the latter end of March and 1st of April, which makes the period I have noticed. In stinting my sows to the boar according to the time mentioned, I have been very particular to aid my memory by committing to writing the time when they were stinted and the mode of stinting. I was in the habit of the old custom in my first beginning of doing business in this way. I soon saw there was an error some where and my intentions were defeated some how—as I would reserve my lot of common sows to be bred in December, so as to bring the pigs the 1st of April when the weather was warm, and the old custom would be to let the boar with some twenty or thirty sows, with the expectation of having a lot of pigs of one age, and in a common way there would come in season at one time in all probability one-third of the sows. Admit the boar to be in good health and a full flow of animal spirits and strength, he will soon by severe service be impotent and consequently only the first few sows may be impregnated. The sows will in all probability continue to come in season and the boar still reducing every day and yet his lasciviousness keeps him incapable of being fruitful. Hence, I found by experience my sows were unproductive, some having two or three pigs, and they coming in much later than I expected, consequently I would recommend one boar to every ten sows, where you want all your pigs of one age and of good size. Of all the animal creation that I have any acquaintance with, the boar and ram will loose their juices faster from gendering. I will aver that a boar may be in good health and high condition of animal spirits and just let him with a lot of sows twenty or thirty in number, and in four weeks time he will loose one hundred pounds weight and you may feed him with what corn he may want to eat.

My young maiden sows, I hardly ever permit to be served but one time, my reason for this is that the old boars are too heavy and strong for them; he mashes them down when they are willing, if not, he hunches them with his nose, and bruises them so much, that it impedes their growth forever afterwards. It is astonishing to think how they frequently support them. I disapprove under any circumstance of letting the male to sows more than once when he is in good order. I recommend an aged male to maiden sows in all cases to secure large, sprightly, and well formed pigs, and more prolific. I have kept a true account heretofore of this practice. I let a lot of seven sows run with the boar until they have done with him and kept their several dates. I also had a lot of young and old sows. I let the boar out of his pound and let him serve them once a piece and kept their several dates. There was but one out of six that did not stand, and out of the lot of seven, there were two which did not stand. The lot of six' produced from six to eleven pigs a piece, and the lot of seven did not produce as many pigs by four as the six. I kept both lots in the same manner with care, and they answered their several dates in littering, the period of gestation being about sixteen weeks. If you stint your sows to the boar only one time and you keep her in a lot to prevent other males, and she stands, she will be very sure to bring forth from 111 to 113 days, but if permitted to run with the boar when she is in season until she is done, I have recorded a number of instances and dates where they have varied from the set time of 111 to 116 days. This convinces me of the injury the boar sustains and the sows receive no benefit. From his masterly strength she is constrained to do what nature does not desire, therefore the great dicrepany in the supposed period of gestation.

Particular Feeding.—I always give my sows dish water slops when peacticable through the winter, in a trough, sufficiently long that they may all feed out of it without scuffling, with a pole confined on each end of the trough and also to keep their feet out of the slop and keep them from fighting and slipping over the rotundity of the trough. The ammonia in the dish water will suit impregnated sows much better than strong salt. I had twelve head last winter in the severest weather and deep snows I never gave but three ears of corn to each head morning and evening, and when the snow was off, my feed was from one to two ears to each head morning and evening.

Treatment.—When in some two or three days of their littering I always separate my sows and put them in sheds or houses by themselves; I prepare leaves for their beds (if practicable) as I prefer them to straw or hay, they are light and warm and there is no danger of the young pigs getting entangled as they do sometimes in straw; being very weak they die before they get to the teat; now whilst confined before littering give them two ears of corn morning and evening, and a plenty of water until they have farrowed. After they have littered give nothing but water for 24 hours, then give two or three ears of corn night and morning, for some four or five days, never give rich slops for some four or five days before and after littering, for they are not in good health, but feverish, &c., and rich food will increase the fever, swell the teats, that the pigs cannot draw them, more especially in warm weather. I have known instances of the milk entirely dryiug up from fever, and the pigs die for the want of it. Our affection frequently takes precedent of reason, by giving in to supposed calls of nature, therefore many feed their sows on the richest food immediately after littering. It also produces that very injurious disease among the pigs—scours.

Treatment after the pigs are some five or ten days old.—The sows should be kept separate from each other at least ten days after littering to secure the pigs affections to their own mother, and to prevent them in large herds of pigs from this evil which is so common when the sows are permitted to run and litter together. The strong pigs will suckle all the sows, for their superior strength will force the weaker, and younger from their teats, and consequently soon become puny and weak, which if kept as I have described has a good bearing to prevent them. I can say from experience that every pig will have their own teat, and regularly as the sow calls or permits them to suckle they will return to their own unless forced away by the stronger. My practice is, after they have arrived at the age before mentioned, to put them in a lot of grass sufficient for their grazing and exercise with a plenty of shade and water, if practicable, and always keep other stock of hogs away from them of any size, for the purpose of keeping the sows from fighting, and running over and crippling the young pigs, which is pretty generally the case if they are permitted to feed with the sows and pigs. I feed my sows while suckling with as much corn as they will eat up clean, and always if possible put the corn on smooth and dry ground for them. As for economy from experience, I can say I am well paid for my husbandry, to have houses and sheds for winter feeding. My summer and fall feeding of slops to my sows while suckling their pigs is done in the following described manner:—Have two barrels or tubs placed convenient to the troughs, then put into each barrel two pecks of rye and one peck of corn meal and one of wheat bran, then fill the barrels with kitchen slops and soap suds, when not enough of this, make up the deficiency with water, frequently stirring it with a paddle, and in 24 hours by a summer heat it will be about as acid as common still beer. Commence slopping out of one tub the first day, leaving some of the slop in the tub to retain the acid for quick fermentation, the same evening fill up this tub again for the third day; now commence slopping the second day out of the tub and re-fill in the evening as you did the first—now you have both your tubs fermented and a body of acid in them, you must keep it up by filling one every day; renew the meal and bran every two or three days by putting in one peck of the three

kinds mixed together in each tub, in the same proportion to that first put in. From this quantity I feed five aged sows and thirty-one pigs three times every day, which took about twenty gallons altogether, leaving in the tub about 12 gallons to fill up on. I continued slopping them in this way for seven weeks which was about weaning time. In this time they consumed about twenty bushels, and at an average cost of 50cts. per bushel they cost $10 expended in meal and bran. From these pigs I sold $310 dollars worth leaving me some five or six pigs on hand.

Description of the Russia Hogs.—Their color is generally white with long coarse hair, their head is long and coarsely featured, their ears are not so broad as the common variety of the country, yet longer and narrower, and comes regularly to a point, projecting forward and they do not appear to have so much command of them as other breeds; they have fine length and height, their bone is large and fine, they stand well upon their pastern joints and good trackers; quite industrious; they are thick through the shoulders, indifferently ribbed, (or suddenly inclined down) their plate or kidney bone rather narrow, and ovaling than otherwise, hams pretty good, though not so good as the Irish. Bedford or Berkshire, yet preferable to the variety; they do not graze so well as many others; they want more time to bring them into market than the above named breeds. Give them from 18 to 20 months age, they will make very large hogs; they are quite prolific, their usual number is from nine to twelve pigs a litter. I have found their cross with the named breeds to be a valuable acquisition to their grazing, aptitude to fatten and rapid growth at the same time.

Rearing, Treatment and Management of Thorough Bred Male Hogs.—To ensure good size, form and fullness in their hams, straight in their stifle joints, and to give a good and regular growth, I seldom or ever suffer my boar to serve a sow until he has arrived to the age of 8 or 10 months and older if possible. I give them a lot sufficiently large for exercise and give food enough to keep them in a high state of flesh while growing; by so doing, I have no fears, from past experience of injuring their libidinous propensities as so much objected to by aged men, who pretend to be hog growers in Kentucky. By this mode, I am satisfied that you will have stronger, more vigorous, active and regular sized pigs in every litter; and furthermore, you will find your sows in littering are not so apt to produce pigs dead, fifty and feeble, as when got by young or poor boars. In this way I breed them, and according to my former view, never suffering them to run at large with spayed sows, &c. I believe by this treatment they will be good producers for ten or twelve years if not longer. They are dangerous animals and should not be permitted to run with horses and cattle.

This is the practice that I have adopted and shall follow unless I see some further information from the pen of some other writer upon the subject. I am always open to conviction, and willing to receive instruction, and will not spare time, trouble and expense to procure correct principles. I should be pleased to see some writer who has the weight and benefit of years and experience on his side, that I might look up to, as a son to a father, for further information, as I am but yet in the morning of life. I feel much delicacy in coming out in the columns of a public agricultural work, but still, from solicitation and a friend to the cause of agricultural pursuits, I have ventured. We find recorded in the book of Genesis, chapter 3d, verse 23d, one of the first commands that God gave to man—"to till the ground from whence he was taken." James E. Letton.

Milersburg, Ky.

It may seem right to a man to trouble himself very much about his neighbor's business, but the end thereof is—great negligence of his own.

Pure South Down Sheep.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction on Thursday the 10th day of October next, at the City of Rochester, sixty-five full blooded SOUTH DOWN BUCKS AND EWES. Some of them have been imported by himself direct from England, and with their produce are not surpassed by any of the same breed in this country. Every Sheep offered will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, and a warrantee Certificate given to the purchaser.

The place of sale being in Rochester, the Sheep can be shipped to any part of the conntry desired.

Persons wishing to see the above Sheep, can, at any time previous to the sale, by calling on the subscriber at his residence in Riga, Monroe County, N. Y.

This breed of Sheep needs no recommendation to those who are acquainted with them; they are the strongest constitution, easiest kept, apt to fatness, very quiet, less liable to disease, than any other breed of Sheep. The wool of a good quality, equal to half Merino, shearing from four to seven pounds, the mutton weighing from 20 to 25 pounds the quarter, and of a superior quality, bringing in London market 2 cents a pound more than any other mutton, they cross admirably with any other sheep. JAMES PARSONS.

Riga August 21, 1839. sept 14w&m1t

Notice.

I HAVE some full blooded Pigs for sale; those wishing to purchase, will do well to call soon. Also, some crossed with the China and Leicestershire. AMOS SAWYER.

P. S. I also have several breeding sows from one to two years old, for sale. sept14w2t A. S.

Notice.

CASH will be paid for any quantity of Peach and Plumb stones delivered at the Rochester Seed Store. M. B. BATEHAM.

aug31

Notice.

I will pay the highest cash price for Barley, at Whitney's Distillery, in the city of Rochester. sept14-w3t AMOS SAWYER.

Morus Multicaulis.

S. E. GIBBS & SON, who have been Mulberry and Silk Growers, for several years at Troy, N Y. wishing to increase their operations, have located themselves on Long Island, 5 miles south of the city of New York, and about 2 miles north of Fort Hamilton, on the west end of the Island, where the Steam Boats Monmouth, Wave, and Osirius, pass and repass daily. They offer to sell a part of their Morus Multicaulis, Alpine and Expansa Mulberry Trees, from 20 to 25,000 deliverable in November next. The trees are all growing in fine order, some of them are over 6 feet high, and very liberally branched. Their genuineness will not be questioned by any one who will call and see them which will be attended with very little trouble or expense being so near the city of New York.

They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Likewise a few thousand Silk Worm's Eggs, consisting of Sulphur, Peanut, Long Grays and 2 crop White; and at the same place a number of bushels of the celebrated Rohan Potatoe can be had.

Any communication for us must be addressed to Brooklyn P. O. Long Island.

Reference to Burdick & Wright, 235, Front st. New York.

Brooklyn, Sept. 5, 1839. sept14-w8tm2t

Morus Multicaulis and Morettii.

ELLWANGER & ROGERS are prepared to make contracts to any amount, for genuine Morus Multicaulis and Morus Morettii; the Morrettii are hardy, and will stand the winter in this country.

Any persons living at a distance and wishing to purchase a large quantity to sell again, shall be supplied at the very lowest wholesale prices so as to admit of their selling at the same prices as other persons, and make a very handsome profit. Also Silk Worms Eggs.

E. & R. will supply orders to any extent for every kind of Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Hardy Plants, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse or Parlor Plants, &c. &c.

September and October is the time for planting Bulbous Roots in the open ground, such as Tulips, &c. of which they have a very fine collection for sale. Cash paid for Grass Seed, Plum, Peach Stones, and Apple Pips. Greenhouse corner of Buffalo and Sophia-streets. Rochester, N. Y. sept14-wtf

Multicaulis, Alpine, and other Mulberries.

WM. PRINCE & Sons, proprietors of the Linnæan Nurseries near New York, are ready to receive orders to any extent for all the varities of Mulberries including the Chinese Multicaulis, American Multicaulis, raised from seeds, and very hardy, Expansa Elata, Alpine, Canton, Broussa, Rose of Lombardy, Dandolo Pyramidalis, &c., the six first named of which surpass all others, and are placed in rotation according to merit. The prices will be moderate and terms easy, and priced Catalogues will be sent to every one desirous of purchasing. Fruit and ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Field and Garden Seeds, Rohan Potatoes, &c. can be supplied, and priced Catalogus will be sent to every applicant. WM. PRINCE & SONS,

Flushing, August 24th, 1839. aug31tf

Morus Multicaulis Tree Agency.

THE subscriber now offers for sale some choice lots of the above Trees, warranted of the genuine kind. Also, some Brussa and Canton, now growing in different counties of this state, to be delivered in the fall, or on the ground as they now stand, viz:

In Cuyahoga county,	1 lot of		5,000
Do	do	1 "	6,000
Do	do	1 "	4,000
Do	do	1 "	1,000
Do	do	1 "	2,500
Do	do	1 "	800
In Portage county		1 "	20,000
Do	do	1 "	8,000
Do	do	1 "	6,000
In Stark county		1 "	4,000
Do	do	1 "	6,000

In Cuyahoga and Portage counties:

1 lot of Brussa	3,000	1 lot of Canton	3,000
1 " "	2,000	1 " "	6,000

Which will be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers, at fair prices, with others, the particulars of which are not yet received, by

JAMES HOUGHTON, Agent,
Cleveland City Seed Store.

☞ Persons who are desirous of disposing of their trees through my agency, are requested to forward particulars as early as possible, and the business will be transacted on liberal terms, and agencies are solicited. Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 17-w3m-m1t

Morus Multicaulis.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish Morus Multicaulis (Mulberry) Trees, in large or small quantities, delivered any time this fall after the first of October. The trees will be raised from Roots, Layers and Cuttings, of thrifty growth and matured wood, and will be sold at prices in proportion to their size. October and November are the most favorable months to transport them to the Western States, or into Canada, or in any direction where they must be sent a distance by water communication. All orders from a distance, by mail, should be sent early, (post paid,) addressed to

E. H. MIX,
July 27, 1839.-w6m Avon, N. Y.

10,000 Mulberry Trees.

THE subscriber offers for sale from 5 to 10,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, to be delivered any time this fall after the first of October, in large or small parcels to suit purchasers. The fall season is decidedly the best time to purchase and take care of them before they are injured, as those trees which are well wintered, produce a much larger increase than those which are neglected. Orders by mail, addressed to me at Wolcott, Wayne County N. Y., will be received immediately. NATHAN J. STILES.

July 21, 1839. aug31-w5t.

Silk Business--Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE subscriber is ready to receive orders for the true genuine Morus Multicaulis Trees delivered this fall. As orders are coming in now, it would be well for those who want, to apply early. They will be well packed so as to be sent to any part of the United States.

Having been extensively engaged in the culture of Silk for some years, particularly in the production of the Morus Multicaulis, he will be happy to give any information respecting the trees or feeding the worms, that may be required.

All letters (post paid) will meet with immediate attention if addressed to EDWARD H. ARNOLD,

aug31w7t* Burlington, New Jersey.

Durham, Devonshire Cattle, and Saxony Sheep for sale by the subscriber.

THE Bull "MEMNON," a full blood short horn from the herd of F. Rotch, Butternutts, N. Y. Pedigree No. 2297 English herd book.

A full blood 4 year old cow, a beautiful specimen of the Devonshire and Durham cross, and her heifer calf 6 months old, by "Memnon." She is of a rich deep red color, and altogether a superior animal.

A bull calf 2½ months old, by "Memnon," dam "Experiment."

Also, from 70 to 80 Ewes, 40 to 50 lambs, and 30 Bucks raised from my flock of full bred Electoral Saxon Sheep. The original stock I selected from the purest Ram in Saxony in 1827. They are consequently fully alienated. H. D. GROVE.

Buskirks Bridge Post Office, N. Y. Sept. 6, 1839. sept14-w2tm1t*

Miner's Patent Pump.

AMOS MINER'S SUPERIOR PATENT PUMPS, for Wells or Cisterns, manufactured by Dagget & Hanson, Jordon, Onondaga County; for sale at Bush & Velie's Store, Exchenge street Rochester, N. Y. G. C. MAURER, Agent.

Aug 24 w&mtf

Farmers save your own Clover Seed.

THE subscribers having purchased the exclusive right of making, using and vending, in the counties of Monroe and Niagara, RITTENHOUSE'S PATENT CLOVER MILL, being the latest improvement, and the article now used in Pennsylvania and in Seneca county, would respectfully inform the farmers of those counties, that they will this fall furnish one or more Portable Mills in each of said counties, to be worked by horse power, which they will take to farmer's barns whenever required, and hull out their Clover Seed for them at the very cheap rate of One Dollar per bushel.—These machines will hull from one to three bushels per hour, according to the quality of the chaff. Farmers will at once perceive the vast saving and convenience afforded to them by this invention, as instead of paying from SIX to SIXTEEN Dollars per bushel for their Clover Seed, and perhaps getting a quantity of Canada Thistle or other foul seed in the bargain, they can now save their own seed, know that it is clean, and have it hulled at their own barns, for the trifling expense of One Dollar per bushel!

☞For further information, application can be made, either personally or by letter, (post paid,) to the subscribers at Gaines, Orleans county. CHANCY WOODWORTH & CO.

July 27, 1839.-w3m-m1t*

For Sale,

A FEW thousand of the Morus Multicaulis trees, by the subscriber, at his farm, near Fairport, in Perinton, will be offered for sale, in lots to suits purchasers, on liberal terms. Persons who can make it convenient to call and examine them on the premises are requested to do so, before purchasing elsewhere. All letters addressed to the subscriber shall receive prompt attention. ZORAH BURR.

Perinton, Sept. 5, 1839. sept14tf

Saxony Ewes.

THE Subscribers will let for a term of years, to responsible farmer, fifteen hundred Ewes, in lots of fifty or upwards, to be taken after weaning their lambs.

These Sheep belong to the White Springs flock, which is well known to be as fine as any in the cauntry.

Terms made known on applicatton to either of the subscribers.

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS,
Geneva, July 6, 1839.-w3m JOHN NICHOLAS.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

79 Barclay-street, New-York.

AT this old established stand, the subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have made extensive arrangements to accommodate farmers in all articles connected with husbandry, viz:—Agricultural implements, a full and fresh supply of Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit Trees, Durham Cattle, Chinese and Berkshire pigs, 10,000 Morus multicaulis Mulberry trees; Publications on Rural subjects, &c.

Published here the Rural Library, S. Fleet, editor, a few copies of 1st vol. for sale. The object of this work is to constitute a Library at the least possible expense. 2d vol., commencing with Professor Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture, with nearly 250 fine engravigns; subscription $3. Subscriptions received for the Genesee Farmer, Cultivator, &c. &c. J. W. WEAVER & CO.

April 20-wm1v 76 Barclay st. New-York

GRINDSTONES,

OF a Superior quality and warranted. If they do not answer the expectations of the purchaser, they may be returned and the money refunded. For sale at the Rochester Edge Tool Manufactory, office on Front Street, a few rods north of Main Street bridge.

june 29-w3m-m1t D. R. BARTON.

Horse Rakes.

AS some inquiry has been made through this paper relative to Horse Rakes, the subscriber would take this opportunity to say to its patrons, and all others, that he is offering to the public the latest improved Revolving Horse Rake, which can be had at the following places:

Rochester—C. Hendrix. *Auburn*—Hyelf, Watrous & Co. *Elmira*—Robert Cevell, jr. & Co. *Burdett*—E. Baker & Co. *Ovid*—P. Himrod & Son. *Genoa*—H. G. Bushnell. *Waterloo*—J. L. Lundy & Co. *Seneca Falls*—J. C. Chapman. *Geddes*—S. H. Mann. *Syracuse*—Wright & Wheaton. *Ithaca*—Wm. R. Collins *Lenox*—Horace Hall. *Chittenango*— —— Crouse; and many other places not here mentioned.

Those who wish to purchase, would do well to give us a call.

AMOS HOLBROOK.

Whitesboro', June 12, 1839. jun 24

Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S Office, Monroe County, Rochester, 22d August, 1839. A general Election is to be held in the county of Monroe, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed. DARIUS PERRIN.

State of New York, } Albany, Aug. 15, 1839.
Secretary's Office. }

To the Sheriff of the county of Monroe.

Sir—Notice is hereby given you, that the term of service of Chancey J. Fox, a Senator for the eighth Senate District of this State, will expire on the last day of December next, and that a Senator is to be chosen in that District, to which the county of which you are Sheriff belongs, at the General Election to be held on the fourth, fifth and sixth days of November next.

You will also take notice that a proposed amendment to the Constitution is to be submitted to the people at the said Election, at which the Electors are to vote, for the election of Mayors by the People—or against the Election of Mayors by the People.

At the same election, the following officers are also to be chosen, viz: Three Members of Assembly, for said County.

JOHN C. SPENCER.
Secretary of State.